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A new species of *Hexacona* Bates, 1881 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Acanthocinini) from Central America, with new geographical records from Panama and Colombia

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new species;
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Mesoamerica;
Panama;
Colombia.

Abstract. – *Hexacona veronicae* **sp**. **nov**., a longhorned beetle from Panama, is described and illustrated. Although the new taxon exhibits highly distinctive features that set it apart from the type species, *Hexacona armata* Bates, 1881, it is provisionally assigned to the genus *Hexacona* Bates, 1881. New distributional records for Cerambycidae species from Panama and Colombia are also provided.

Lanuza-Garay A., Garcia K., Rivera M. & Audureau A., 2026. – A new species of *Hexacona* Bates, 1881 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Acanthocinini) from Central America, with new geographical records from Panama and Colombia. *Faunitaxys*, 14(26) : 1 – 6.

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Introduction

Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845 is a large worldwide tribe of Lamiinae encompassing 76 genera (three subgenera), 329 species and two subspecies in Central America (Roguet 2026). This tribe is regarded as problematic within the subfamily. Nevertheless, numerous studies have addressed various genera of the tribe in an effort to resolve these issues, especially during the second half of the last century and into the present century (Monné *et al*. 2020, Heffern *et al*. 2022).

The monotypic genus *Hexacona*, described by Bates in 1881, is endemic to the higher elevations of the Cordillera Central in Costa Rica (Swift *et al.* 2010). According to Monné *et al.* (2020), this genus is diagnosed by the following combination of features: "Antennae slightly longer than body; scape robust, elongate, sinuous, strongly projected at inner apex. Prothorax with prominent lateral tubercles placed medially; pronotum bituberculate. Elytra with prominent conical centrobasal crest. Metatarsomere I longer than the two following together."

A specimen of a longhorn beetle was discovered by the first author in the collections of the Museo de Invertebrados G.B. Fairchild, Universidad de Panamá. In the key provided by Monné *et al*. (2020) for Central American genera of Acanthocinini without erect setae on the elytral surface, the specimen keys out to the genus *Hexacona*. After examining photographs of the holotype of *Hexacona armata* Bates, 1881, as well as additional specimens housed in the fourth author's personal collection, it was not possible to assign this beetle to that species.

Herein, we describe a new species, *Hexacona veronicae*, therebay extending the distribution of the genus *Hexacona* to Panama. Additionally, new distributional records are provided for Cerambycidae species in Panama and Colombia.

Material and methods

Photographs were taken with a Sony a6000 camera equipped with an AMSCOP 4× macro lens and Nikkor Z MC 105 mm f/ 2.8 VR S aperture for angled views, and were edited using the "tracking" technique using Photoshop software. Measurements were taken in millimeters using a Leica APO Z6 stereo-microscope with an ocular micrometer. The terminology used for all external structures follows Lawrence *et al*. (2010). The

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image of the male specimen of *Hexacona armata* is courtesy of the fourth author, while the photo of the female specimen was courtesy of Larry Bezark.

The examination of material deposited in UARC allowed the identification of new distributional records for Cerambycidae species in the Caribbean region of Colombia.

The institutions mentioned along the text, as along with their initialisms, are as follows:

AAPC – Alain Audureau private collection, Paris, France
MIUP – Museo de Invertebrados G.B. Fairchild, Universidad de Panamá, Panama
UARC – Universidad del Atlántico Región Caribe, Universidad del Atlántico, Colombia

Results

Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845

Hexacona Bates, 1881

Hexacona veronicae **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 1-7)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/FEC3013A-3D32-4816-A20E-B3359CD9AC20

Holotype, ♀, PANAMA, Chiriquí, Lagunas, camino a Bocas del Toro, 30.viii-2.ix.2017, A. Santos, J.C. Abrego leg. (MIUP).

Description of the holotype

Coloration of integument. – Integument mostly dark brown; maxillary and labial palps dark brown, apex yellowish brown; clypeus and labrum reddish brown, dark brown laterally; outer 2/3 of mandibles reddish brown, inner margin and apex blackish. Scape and pedicel brownish; antennomere III bicolored; antennomeres IV-XI yellowish brown, except a dark brown ring at apex of IV-VII. Elytra with centrobasal crest blackish. Basal half of femora orange brown; tibiae with yellowish ring on anterior half near base, tarsomere I yellowish brown, remaining tarsomeres brownish. Ventrites brownish.

Head. – Frons abundantly, minutely punctate, with sparse yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly denser around eyes lobes, except glabrous median groove. area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes with dense yellowish pubescence obscuring integument, except glabrous median groove. Area behind upper eyes lobes with dense yellowish pubescence near eye, glabrous near prothorax. Distance between upper eyes lobes 0.28 times distance between outer margins of eyes; frontally, area behind lower eye lobes with dense yellowish pubescence, distance between lower eyes lobes 0.58 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Genae 0.83 times frontal lower eye lobe length, with sparse yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Antennal tubercles slightly and gradually raised, with abundant pale yellow pubescence on anterior portion and sparse yellowish-brown pubescence dorsally, apex glabrous. Clypeus and labrum with sparse, erect, long yellowish setae. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous. Antennae reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere IX. Scape sinuous ventrally, with ventral apex strongly projected; with moderately abundant pale yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally and long, erect dark-brown setae along ventral surface, denser on apex. Pedicel with moderately abundant pale yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, and two erect, thick dark setae ventrally, one short, another long; antennomere III recurved ventrally. Antennomeres III-XI with abundant pale yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; antennomeres III-V with short, thick, erect dark setae scattered throughout ventral surface of; dorsal and ventral apices of antennomeres III to X with a few short, thick, dark setae, decreasing in number from VI.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:
- Scape = 0.88. - Pedicel = 0.07. - IV = 0.69. - V = 0.53. - VI = 0.47. - VII = 0.43. - VIII = 0.43. - IX = 0.43. - X = 0.40. - XI = 0.22.

Thorax. – Prothorax 1.3 times wider than long; lateral tubercles distinct, somewhat conical, medially located, apex blunt, slightly directed upward; posterior margin of prothorax with several erect dark brown setae laterally. Pronotum with anterolateral tubercles elevated, conical, with blunt apex; sparsely, coarsely punctate, punctures forming transverse, sinuous row near posterior margin; with a short tubercle centrally on posterior third. Sides of prothorax with coarse punctures superiorly, absent on remaining surface. Prosternum covered with yellowish pubescence, denser laterally, sparser on central region, not obscuring integument; narrowest area of prosternal process 0.43 times width of procoxae. Mesoventrite covered with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; mesoventral process 0.60 times width of mesocoxae. Mesanepisterna, mesepimera, metanepisterna, and metaventrite with dense yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument; metaventrite finely punctate near discrimen; metathoracic discrimen glabrous, incomplete. Scutellum with blackish pubescence latero-superiorly and dark yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument on remaining surface.

Elytra. – Centrobasal crest very prominent, subconical; base of elytra with minute dark tubercles and abundant, coarse punctures on anterior half, punctures gradually finer and sparser toward apex. elytral surface with dense yellowish pubescence, pubescence yellower around maculae; dark maculae with dark pubescence, maculae arranged as follow: basal fourth with a smaller rounded macula, below the humeral angle, premedial and postmedial maculae larger and extending towards the elytral suture, apical macula as large as the postmedial, reaching the outer margin of the elytral apex; small, rounded, maculae interspread between larger maculae; sutural and epipleural margin with a series of rounded longitudinally aligned dots; elytral apex obliquely, slightly concave, outer angle forming long spine and sutural angle slightly projected.

Legs. – Coxae and trochanters covered with sparse yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; femora with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, dark pubescent area on the dorsal surface of the club near apex. Pro-, meso- and metatibiae with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring the integument, protibiae curved, armed with a small premedial tubercle. Metatarsomere I as long as II-III combined; tarsomere V ventrally with two long, erect setae near claws.

Abdomen. – Ventrites I-V covered with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Ventrite V with a few long, erect dark setae interspersed on posterior third; apex slightly concave.

Dimensions (mm):

– Total length, 13.00;
– Prothoracic length, 1.40;
– Prothoracic anterior width, 1.80;
– Prothoracic posterior width, 2.00;
– Elytral length, 10.00;
– Humeral width, 2.80.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to Veronica Salas in recognition of her friendship and valuable contributions to the description of the new species.

Remarks. – *Hexacona veronicae* **sp**. **nov** differs from *H. armata* Bates, 1881 (Fig. 8 & 9): as follows: lateral tubercles of prothorax much smaller and less conical; outer elytral apex with a long spine; and apical dark pubescent macula on elytra well-delimited. In *H. armata*, the lateral tubercles of the prothorax are much more projected and distinctly conical; the elytral apex is obliquely truncate with outer angle not forming long and acute spine; and the dark pubescent macula on the elytra is not well-delimited.

When describing the genus *Hexacona,* Bates (1881) noted it is distinguished from related genera by the thorax bearing medio-lateral tubercles, which "are as largely developed and as conical as in many of the Acanthoderini." This generic feature is present; however, it is not so long and as conical as in the type species (Fig. 5). For the other hand, the distance between the upper eye lobes in the female of *H. armata* is greater than in new species. In conclusion, the characters shown in *H. armata* appear to be consistent in both sexes. Therefore, the diagnostic characters we present of the new species are not due to sexual dimorphism.

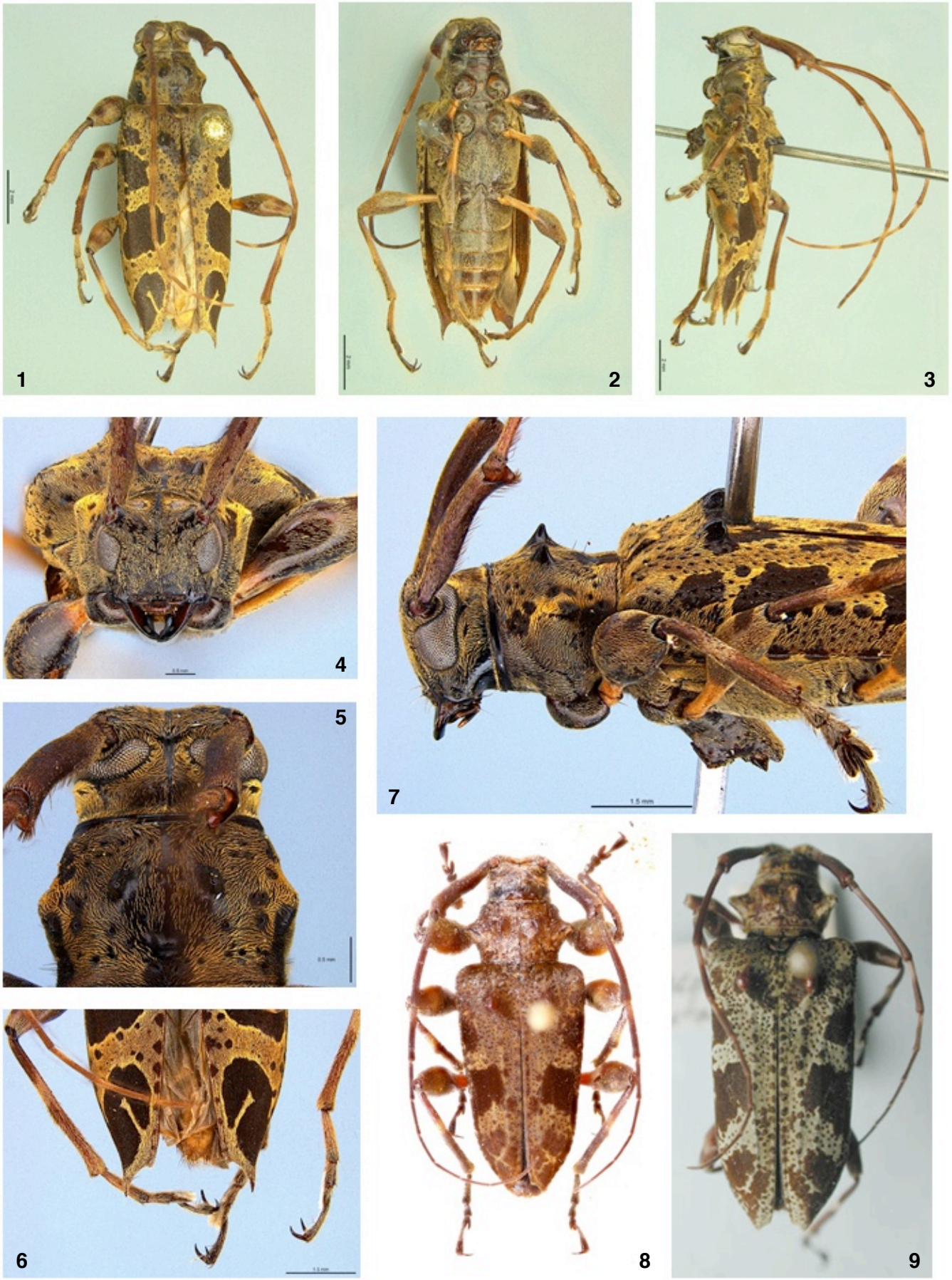

Fig. **1**-**7**. *Hexacona veronicae* **sp**. **nov**., ♀, holotype. **1**. Dorsal habitus. **2**. Ventral habitus. **3**. Lateral habitus. **4**. Head, frontal view. **5**. Detail of pronotum showing lateral tubercles. **6**. Detail of elytral apex. **7**. Detail of pronotal tubercles and elytral centrobasal crest, lateral view. **8**. *Hexacona armata* Bates, 1881, ♂, dorsal habitus. **9**. *Hexacona armata*, ♀, dorsal habitus.

New records

Prioninae Latreille, 1802

Callipogonini Thomson, 1861

Enoplocerus Audinet-Serville, 1832

Enoplocerus armillatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

(Fig. 10)

Previous distribution. – Costa Rica, Trinidad & Tobago, Panama (Panamá, Colón, and Canal Zone), Colombia, Venezuela (Bolivar, Miranda Aragua, Carabobo, Sucre, Monagas, and Distrito Federal), Ecuador, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Roraima, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Alagoas, Ceará, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Paraná), Peru (Junin), Bolivia (Beni, Pando, and Santa Cruz), Paraguay, and Argentina (Salta, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Misiones, Chaco, and Santa Fé) (Monné, 2024c, Lanuza-Garay & Monné, 2025).

Material examined

- **1** ♂ COLOMBIA, Bolívar (**new department record**): Tiquisio, Puerto coca, 08°29'28.122"N, 74°19'20.809"W, 30.xii.2018–15.i.2019, manual capture, L. Osorio leg. (UARC);

- **1** ♂ PANAMA, Chiriquí (**new province record**): Las Rajas, 26.iv.2025, A. Audureau leg (AAPC).

Note. – Although it is already known from Colombia, no department where the species occurs has been recorded.

Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802

Dichophyiini Gistel, 1848

Chrysoprasis Audinet-Serville, 1834

Chrysoprasis piriana margarita Napp & Martins, 1999

(Fig. 11)

Previous distribution. – Venezuela. (Anzoátegui and Nueva Esparta) (Monné, 2024a).

Material examined

- **1** ♀ COLOMBIA (**new country record**), Bolívar: Tiquisio, Puerto coca, 08°29'28.122"N, 74°19'20.809"W, 30.XII.2018–15.I.2019, manual capture, L. Osorio leg. (UARC).

Trachyderini Dupont, 1836

Trachyderina Dupont, 1836

Trachyderes Dalman, 1817

Trachyderes succincta succincta (Linnaeus, 1758)

(Fig. 12)

Previous distribution. – Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama (Colón, Canal Zone, Chiriquí, Coclé, Panamá, and Panamá Oeste), Colombia (Tolima, Santa Marta), Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil (Roraima, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Distrito Federal, Ceará, Pernambuco, Piauí, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Beni, La Paz, Santa Cruz), Paraguay, Argentina, Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Martin, Union, and Trinidad & Tobago (Pascoe 1866, Hüdepohl 1985, Monné 2024a, Lanuza-Garay & Monné 2025).

Material examined

- **1** ♀ COLOMBIA, Bolívar (**new department record**): San Jacinto, La Flecha, 9°51'9.738"N, 75°10'32.304"W, 324 m, 06.vi.2016, Van Someren Rydon & J. Barraza-Sánchez leg. (UARC).

Lamiinae Latreille, 1825

Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845

Lagocheirus Dejean, 1835

Lagocheirus araneiformis fulvescens Dillon, 1957

(Fig. 13)

Previous distribution. – Mexico (Tabasco) ?, Trinidad & Tobago, Colombia, Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, and Mato Grosso), Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina, (Monné, 2024b).

Material examined

- **1** ♂ COLOMBIA, Bolívar (**new department record**): San Jacinto, La Flecha, 9°51'9.738"N, 75°10'32.304"W, 324 m.,15–16.iv.2018, white light trap, K. García leg. (UARC).

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Fig. **10-13**. New geographical records, dorsal habitus. **10**. *Enoplocerus armillatus* (Linnaeus, 1767), ♂. **11**. *Chrysoprasis piriana margarita* Napp & Martins, 1999, ♀. **12**. *Trachyderes succincta succincta* (Linnaeus, 1758), ♀. **13**. *Lagocheirus araneiformis fulvescens* Dillon, 1957, ♂.

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Article proofreading. – LG
Bibliographic work. – LG, KG, RM
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Résumé

Lanuza-Garay A., Garcia K., Rivera M. & Audureau A., 2026. – Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Hexacona* Bates, 1881 (Coleoptera : Cerambycidae : Acanthocinini) d'Amérique centrale, avec de nouvelles mentions géographiques du Panama et de Colombie. *Faunitaxys*, 14(26) : 1 – 6.

Hexacona veronicae **sp**. **nov**., un longicorne du Panama, est décrit et illustré. Bien que ce nouveau taxon présente des caractères très particuliers le distinguant de l'espèce type *Hexacona armata* Bates, 1881, il est provisoirement inclus dans le genre *Hexacona* Bates, 1881. De nouvelles données de répartition de Cerambycidae à Panama et en Colombie sont rapportées.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Acanthocinini, Lamiinae, taxonomie, description, nouvelle espèce, *Hexacona*, Méso-Amérique, Panama, Colombie.

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Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Hexacona* Bates, 1881 (Coleoptera : Cerambycidae : Acanthocinini) d'Amérique centrale, avec de nouvelles mentions géographiques du Panama et de Colombie.

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Illustration de la couverture :

Harpy eagle (*Harpia harpyja*) arriving at a nest with a brown capuchin monkey.

Crédits:

Marleny Rivera : Fig. 1-7
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